He Chapter."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND REPUBLICS—ITS MOTIONS—ITS AUTHORITY OVER GOVERN-WENT-TISELF PURELY DESPOTIO—OPPOSD TO REVOLUTIONS—ITS AUTHORITY OVER GOVERN-WENT-TISELF PURELY DESPOTION OF THE THE TISELF PURELY DESPOTION OF THE TISELF PURE DESPOTION OF TH

As to the Roman Catholic Church itself, the Arch

nrmed force sufficient to keep the people in subjection.

As to the Roman Catholic Church itself, the Archbishop does not, and cannot, deny that it is purely despotic—in this country as in all others. Each officer of the church—however subordinate and inferior—is as absolute in his sphere as the Pope himself is in his. The bishops, even in this country, can, when they please, exclude the people from the churches built with their own money, and can withhold from them those rites and ordinances essential in their belief to salvation. Here is power over the very souls of men. M. Chevalier, a living French author, and a Roman Catholic, observes truly that it is indisputable that Protestantism is republican, while "Catholicism is essentially monarchical."

"The Church," says the archbishop, " is not an approver of revolutions, except where they are clearly justifiable." But who is to decide this question? The people? Oh, no! Who then? Why, the church, of course, and none but the church. And who is the church in such a case? The Pope, of course. Tae church, he says, is " in favor of existing authority until cause to the contrary should appear." But the people were not to judge of this quuse. or the Pope would not have urged on the French army to the destruction of the late Roman republic. In his lecture at Philadelphia, the Elst January, 1850, the archbishop declares (pa. 23,) that the people of the United States have no right to change their government when they please; and in his Liverpool dinner speech, he well says, that the Catholic church is not democratic. Now, I put it to the people of the United States, how do these doctrines and principles suitheir taste? It is time for them to think on thesthings. Archbishop Hughes considers this as much influenced by the great Roman Catholic principle—papal authority—as by the great Protestant country. If it iso, it is proper that it should be as much influenced by the great Roman Catholic principle—papal authority—as by the great Protestant principle—thright of private j

has, for many centuries, claimed responsibility to himself from all governments; and by virtue of his authority as vicer of Jesus Christ, he claims also all the earth inhabited by infidels—that is, all who reject the faith of the Roman Catholic church—and hence the partition by Alexander VI., of all the countries in the world inhabited by infidels, between Spain and Portugal. And this is another reason, doubtless, why Archishop Hughes may claim this as a Roman Catholic country, though he does not say so; for the buil declares that all east of a meridian line one hundred leagues west of the Azores, is given to Portugal, and all west of that line to Spain. This country of course fell to Spain. Now, here was a claim openly asserted by the Pope to this country, and a transfer of it regularly executed. Nor has alexander's claim ever been acknowledged to have been erroneous by any one of his successors. Although the Pope has often declared the subjects of certain monarchs to be released from all obedience to their sovereigns, it would not be easy to find a single case where selfishness was not the motive. While I am on this subject, permit me to take a little pains to establish the position, for their sake, who are inclined to doubt it, that the Pope contends for superiority and authority over all governments. But I wish to remind the reader, first, that the present Pope has expressly declared his intention to transmit to his successor, unimpaired and perfect, all his rights and powers, as he received them. No Tope has expressly declared his intention to transmit to his successor, unimpaired and perfect, all his rights and powers, as he received them. No Tope has ever acknowledged that his rights and powers were a jot or tittle less than those of any other of his predecessors. If some have not exercised them, it was ofther because it was not deemed necessary, or it was not expedient, or else the pope of the predecessor in the church, while the predecessor is the predecessor in the heavy of the fathers, the defence of

dispose of them as they see right. As you have engaged to cause this people to submit to the religious and political laws of the Roman church, and to constrain them to pay to our fee a penny a year for each house, we authorize you to subjugate them, by all possible means." It is worthy of observation, here, that Adrina, in this bull, claims all islands which have received the faith of Christ; and Alexander, in his great conveyance to the crowns of Spain and Portugal, claimed all the countries then inhabited by infidels.

"What we want," said Pope Cloment the Seventh, in a conference with the Emperor Charles V. about the reformation, "is passive obedience. What we ought to desire is, that people should be forever submissive to the yoke of priests and kings; and to reach this end—to prevent revolts—to arrest those flashes of liberty, which overthrow our throac—we must submit force—make executioners of your soldiers. We must light the funeral pyres—we must kill, burn—we must exterminate the learned—we must annihilate the press." And, in endeavoring to accomplish this, what rivers of blood have not flowed! What hosts of accusing spirits have not secended to heaven in flaming free!

An ancedete occurs, illustrative of the extravagent claims of the Pops to power. In the time of Sixtus V., death was the penalty for exerving arms in the city of Rome. A youth of sixtoen years of age was tried for drawing a dagger on a policennan. His advocate appseaded to the Pops be his discharge, on the ground that the law prohibited the application of the ponalty of death to a parson so young. "Well, by virtue of my own omitotered, promoting the propertiance, we recently for more propertians," &c. "regarding that Henry VIII, formerly, for motives of debauchery, commenced all those disorders by revolting against the submussion which he owed to the Pops, the sole and true sovereign of England, will show their pretensions, though impotent, to authority even over Protestant governments.—"We, Sixtus the Fifth, the universal Shephend of th

standing armies, inquisitions, censors, unequal laws, &c., &c. Let the Church of Rome give liberty, as it is allowed in this country, and we will then see—and not till then—whether or not its inherent vitality is sufficient to sustain it.

Archbishop Hughes speaks of the help that was received by our country in the war of Independence, from the King of France, not as French help, but as Catholic help; and he dwells on it with great earnestness, to show how much we are indebted there for to catholicism. I differ with him totally, and deny that catholicism or the church had anything to do with the business, unless it served to stimulate the king as a devout Catholic to seize the glorious epportunity to inflict a lasting injury on the most formidable enemy of the Catholic church, while he strove to cripple the hereditary and political enemy, and most dreaded rival of France. If these were the motives of Louis XVI.—and I do not say they were not—we certainly are under no obligation of gratitude—at least for the motive. I never did think that we owed any gratitude to the French troops or the French people. They had no more to do with the agreement between the king and our ministers, than you or I had. Louis was very despotic, and nothing was more foreign from his disposition than to consult the people on such ministers, than you or I had. Louis was very despotic, and nothing was more foreign from his disposition than to consult the people on such an occasion. As soon as Dr. Franklin satisfied him of the advantages his kingdom must reap from so great a disaster to England as the loss of all these colonies, he was ready for the adventure; and the soldiers moved in the expedition at the word of command, like the cogs of a wheel when the motive power is applied to the machine. But, says the Archbishop, "supposing the motive to be what you say, the colonies were actuated by the same desire. They, too, wished to damage and cripple England, so as to prevent her from being able to despoil them of their constitutional rights as free-born men." This I deny, and, as a descendant of one of the revolutionary patriots, I repel the charge of so unworthy a motive. Their motive for taking up arms was the maintenance of their rights—not to injure or cripple England, but to prevent her from robbing them of their rights. If the mother country had granted what they claimed, instead of taking up arms to damage her they would have gloried in defending and strengthening her; and if, in the strife, England was damaged and crippled, it was a consequence which, though it demanded not their sympathy, was by no means the object of the contest.

He speaks of the fact that the struggling colonies

ntest. He speaks of the fact that the struggling colonie He speaks of the fact that the struggling colonies recieved no active aid but from Catholics, as an extraordinary thing. The truth is, there was no Protestant power which was able to render them aid; but several manifested as much sympathy as it was prudent, perhaps, to express. It was certainly more natural and less hazardous for Catholic States—for France especially—to go to war with Great Britain at that period, than for any Protestant power.

J. F. POLK.

## Defence of the Amiable Jesuits.

New York, April 24, 1852.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I read with astonishment in the Friday number of your valuable and interesting paper, two attacks against the Jesuits. I use the word astonishment, because I am happy to admit that with your accustomed and elevated impartiality, you

ishment, because I am happy to admit that with your accustomed and elevated impartiality, you usually are ready to do justice to that distinguished religious order. Any other person but yourself might be suspected of fearing to share, with the Jesuits, in the hatred and vindictive feelings of Kossuth or Lola Montes; but the noble independence which is one of your strongest characteristics, is too well known to render you liable to any such charge. I am confident, then, that you will be pleased to receive the following rectification of what is a very excusable misapprehension on your part; and I would here say, en passant, what perhaps it may interest you to know, that when the Countess of Landsfeld was driven out of Munich, there was not in that city, nor even in the entire kingdom of Bavaria, a single Jesuit.

On the subject of the Washington organs and whig caucus, you say:—

We believe there is extant a history of France, by some learned Jesuit, in which the thilling career of that nation—the republic and the empire, from the execution of Louis XVI. to the return to power of Louis XVIII.—is omitted as a blank, because it formed no part of the legitimate history of France.

This story has been told of the history of France of Father Loriquet, and they have gone so far as to say that he designated the Empereur Napoleon under the name of "Le Marquis de Buonaparte," Lieutenant General of the Armies of his Majesty, Louis XVIII. The reat state of the case is, that after the restoration of the Bourbons the enemies of the Jesuits interpolated in the edition of the history of Father Loriquet, and they have gone so far has to say that he designated the Empereur Napoleon under the name of "Le Marquis de Buonaparte," Lieutenant General of the Armies of his Majesty, Louis XVIII. The reat state of the case is, that after the restoration of the Bourbons the enemies of the Jesuits interpolated in the edition of the history of Father Loriquet, and they have gone so far as to say that he designated the Empereur Napoleon under cany defined its truth, and defined M. Cremieux to prove, and to produce a copy of the work he allu-ded to. The latter representante requested to be al-lowed one day's time to search, and was subsequent-ty compelled to admit that he could not find it. Nevertheless, the beax continues to appear, from

sea serpent.

In your editorial article on Japan, in the same paper, after having mentioned the great number of conversions from heathenism, effected by the Catholic missionaries in the sixteenth century, you

paper, after having mentioned the great number of conversions from heathenism, effected by the Catholic missionaries in the sixteenth century, you add:—

This continued for some ten years when Teigs, the reigning Emperor, perceiving that the Jesuits were much more eager to collect Japanese gold than to save soult, and having good reason for suspecting an attempted conquest by the Portuguese, resolutely banished them, and by the most rigorous measures thoroughly extirpated Christianity and all Europeans. This fact accounts for the calumnies by the Jesuita, and exhibits the chief principles upon which the seclusive policy of the Japanese has been founded.

Hitherto, it had always been my impression, and as I believe, on very satisfactory grounds, that the Jesuits, so far from enriching themselves in Japan, had, on the contrary, brought gold into that country; for, in fact, it was with the assistance of the largesses of the faithful in Europe that they had, in 1587, succeeded in erecting in the Japanese archipelago. 240 Catholic churches. The number of baptized Christians was estimated to be upwards of 1.800,000. The Portuguese never attempted to get possession, by conquest, of the islands; but the English and Dutch, in their aim at supplanting them in the commercial monopoly which they enjoyed, were skilful enough to arouse in the mind of the Emperor apprehensions for the presorvation of the independence of his realm; and the calumnies of these Protestant nations were the principal causes of the persecution which afterwards raged against the Catholics of Japan. The Portuguese were expelled

The First Bale of Cotton.

[From the Charleston Mcreury, April 22.]

Under the above head you offered some remarks, and presented a fact, in your paper of the 15th inst., to controvert the position assumed in the last number of De Bow's Review, that "not a single bale of this country's growth was exported previous to 1787."

On this interesting subject I find the following

this country's growth was experted previous to 1787."

On this interesting subject I find the following information in Governor Seabrook's "Memoir on the Cotton Plant," published a few years ago:—

"In a pamphlet of the date of 1656, entitled 'A Brief Description of the Province of Carolina, on the Coast of Florida,' the writer, in speaking of the Cape Fear settlements, made only two years before, says—"They have indigo, tobacco very good, and cotton wool." Dr. Hewitt, in his historical account of South Carolina and Georgia, while commenting on the introduction of silk into the former, and the products of the earth, for which premiums ought then to have been given to those who should bring to market the greatest quantities of them, alludes particularly to cotton, and after detailing the manner of planting it, remarks that this article, "though not of importance enough to have occupied the whole attention of the colonists, might, nevertheless, in conjunction with other staples, have been rendered profitable and useful."

In Wilson's account of the "Province of Carolina, in America," published in 1682, it is stated that "Cotton of the Cypress and Malta sort grows well, and a good plenty of the seed is sont thither." In Peter Purrey's description of the Province of Carolina, drawn up in Charleston, in 1731, "Flax and cotton" are said to "thrive admirably." In the journal of Mrs. Pinckney, the mother of General Thomas, and General Charles C. Pinckney, who, as Miss Lucas, when only eighten years of age, was entrusted with the management of the planting interest of her father, the Governor of Antiguas, is the following memorandum:—"July 1, 1739, wrete to my father to-day a very long letter on his plantation affairs—on the pains I had taken to bring the indigo, ginger, cotton, lucerne, and casada to perfection, and that I had greater hopes from the indigo than any other." "June, 1741, wrote again to my father on the subject of indigo and cotton."

It is a well authenticated fact that, in 1736, as far north as the thir

were shipped to Liverpool three bales from New York, four bales from Virginia and Maryland, and three bales from North Carolina. Before the Revolutionary war, Virginia exported, communibus annis, hemp flaxseed, and cotton, to the value of \$8,000. In 1784, an American vessel that carried eight bags to Liverpool was seized, on the ground that so much cotton could not be produced in the United States. In 1785, 14 bags; in 1786, 6 bags; in 1787, 109 bags; in 1788, 389 bags; in 1789, 842 bags; and in 1790 81 bags were received in Europe from this country. Of these, 153 bags were sent directly, and a portion of the remainder by the way of Philadelphia and New York, from Charleston. The first bag of cotton sold in South Carolina, was purchased, in 1784, by John Teasdale, from Bryan Cape, then a factor in Charleston. The first bag of the wool exported from that city to Liverpool arrived January 20, 1785, per Diana, and was consigned to Messrs. J. & J. Teasdale & Co.

Gov. Seabook, in the pamphlet from which the above are extracts, after assigning very satisfactory reasons for his belief that the seed of short staple cotton was originally introduced into this country from the Mediterranean says: "Peter Purrey is represented to have brought with him, among other seeds, that of cotton. This, and a paper of the same material, received by the Trustees for the settlement of Georgia, from Philip Miller, of Chelsea, England, it can scarcely be questioned, were from the Mediterranean." Mr. Wilson, already quoted, says expressly that the Carolina sort was from Cyprus and Malta. In a pamphlet entitled "American Husbandry," published in London, in 1775, the writer remarks, that "the cotton cultivated in our colonies is of the Turkey kind. On the other hand, it must be supposed, from the language of their historian, that the Cape Fear emigrants, who began the growing of the gossypium only two years after they had established their settlements, were provided with seed frem Barbadoes."

In reference to Sca Island, or black seed cotto

South Carolina Mining Operations.

[From the Edgefield, (S. C.), Advertiser.]

The yield of Mr. Dorn's gold mine is exciting, as it should, some interest in the minds of our citizens. True, the credulity of an occasional reader is sorsly tried by the reports of his enormous profits. But such persons should remember that sometimes "truth is stranger even than fiction." And although it may seem "passing strange" that such quantities of gold should be found in these old backwoods of South Carolina, yet it is nevertheless in dubitably substantiated, by more than two or three witnesses, that such is the fact. And the withholding of the credence of any one, be he ever so scientifie or shrewd, does not weaken the fact one whit. The King of Siam swore that the traveller, who told him of ice, was an arrant hisr, because he (the King) had never seen it. But this sert of ratiocination won't pass in this great age:—no, no.

Below we give the sum and substance of an exact.

this sert of retroculation and substance of an exact and true account of Mr. D.'s mining operations for the month of March:

Total produce, 26,167 pennyweights—making an average for each working day, of about 1,006 penny-

average for each working day, of about 1,006 pennyweights.

This daily yield is worth nearly one thousand
dollars, which is proved by the fact that 4,632 pennyweights, already carried to the mint by a resjonsible agent, has been sold for something over
\$4,500. Pretty fair, we repeat, for eight hands in
South Carolina diggings.

One of the first waltzes we learned to make our
flute discourse was called the "Silver Miner's
Waltz." It is high time, we think, that the
"Gold Miner's," should be composed. Where is
friend Ogden of Laurens memory!

Since penning the foregoing remarks, we learn

Since penning the foregoing remarks, we learn that Mr. Dorn has had weighed in this place, by a skilful druggist, 60 pounds of gold dust. There's the old fashioned weight for you.

organico or a new oversitant practical mistory of Great Britain, if a potty war with an obssure posonatae should prove the means of introducing us to a traffic which has hitherto cluded the pursuit of our ablest negotiators, and which has been only known to exist as a rich and cuviced perquisite of the Muscovite Empire. The idea of opening an overland trade with China hasnover, indoed, been wholly lost sight of by the Indian government. With this object, the narrow strip of territory made up of what are called the Tenasserim Provinces—which are washed by the gulf of Martabam, and separated from Arracan by the estuary of the Irawaddy—was taken from the Burmess at the close of the last war. With the same view, the ports along the coast were declared free; and in 1830, Dr. Richardson undertook a commercial mission to Zimmay and Labon, for the express purposs of oponing and stimulating the much cysted traffis. The laworable report given by that gentleman of the outlet for woollens and cotton piece goods, which might be opened up in the interior, has to some extent been substantiated by the event; and subsequent missions are stated to have examined and extended the field of enterprise almost to the borders of China.

But it does not appear to have occurred to our negotiators in 1825, that by commencing operations at the northeastern, instead of the southwastern extremity of Burmah, they might have attained directly, and might have found seady prepared to their hands, the trade which they sought to attract from long distances, and at a considerable outlay. If the reader will take the map of Asia, and trace the course of the Irawandty river, up to the 21th degree of latitude, ho will perceive a considerable town, situate about 40 miles from the Chinese frontier. This town is Bhammo, the long established centre of the trade between the Burmese and Celestial Empires. It exports and imports are roughly estimated at from £400,000 to £700,000. There is an uninterrupted water carriage from the sun provinces of the tensity o

fabrics has, within the last twenty years, increased by one-half.

We have said that Kiaktha is almost the only source whence woollen cloths are supplied to Mongolia and Northern China. The exception to the rule is Bhanmo itself; and, curiously enough, such fabrics as make their way from this point into the Celestial Empire are of British manufacture. The Burmah merchants have adroitly discovered the demand for our goods, and are turning a profit on them under our very eyes, while we have been endeavoring, by all sorts of artificial means, to force a market on the scaboard at a distance of many hundreds of miles from our desired customers, and at the cost of an administrative machinery which does not pay its expenses. We would draw particular attention to this last point. The time is past when a project for burdening ourselves with a new and expensive territory could find favor in this country on the sole pretence that it would extend our commerce. If we still pay 30 per cent for our colonial trade, we do so on other than mercantile grounds—we do not dolude ourselves with the belief that we are making money by the bargain. While dwelling, therefore, on the opening which the Burmese quarrel appears to have made for us in the Chinese markets, we must protest against the imputation of advocating territorial encroachment. A single additional clause to the commercial treaty of 1826, securing to our merchants the free navigation of the Irawaddy—with leave to improve, if need be, the communications between Ava, Bhanmo, and the Yang-tsi-kiang—would probably answer every purpose. Perhaps, indeed, two or three more lessons, such as we are now administering, may be needed before his Golden-footed Majesty becomes perfectly au fait in international law; but this object can surely be effected without saddling ourselves with the costs and embarrassments of annexation.

## Washington-Sketch of Mis Life.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, gives the following sketch of the life of Wells, whose of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, on the

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, gives the folkswing sketch of the life of Wells, whose sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, on the 22d:—

At an early hour this morning, the instrument of death in the jail yard, which had attracted such crowds, was taken down. Neither its disappearance, nor the notices in the newspapers, seemed, however, to satisfy all the people, for, during the whole morning, large groups of persons were congregated at various points near the jail.

The unfortunate William H, Wells has been the victim of his own instability and intemperance. He was born on the 17th January, 1822; lost his mother when he was a child, and was taken in charge by his grand-mother, a plous Baptist lady, who sent him to Sabbath and day schools. He first learned the trade of a tanner. In 1853 he embarked on board the U.S. ship Delaware, at Norfolk, and returned home in 1830. He then went to farming, but getting tired, proceeded to Fannetisburg, Pennsylvania, and bound himself to a tailor. In about two years he returned to Baltimore, and learned the cordwainer's business, and at the end of two years set up for himself. Times grew dull. he broke up and proceeded to Washington city, where, though his means were limited, he felt himself to be respectable and respected himself.

He here engaged as a journeyman with Andrew Hoover, who paid him regularly at the rate of \$2 per day—made a good deal of money, and became proud. In view of getting married, if prosperous, he resolved to keep a tavern, and accordingly opened one on Water street, in Georgetown, where he learned to drink and fish; soon quit the groggery, and went up the Chesapeake and Ohiocanal—found work at the Point of Rokes. Thence heremoved over to the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad. On the following pring, went to Harrisburg, Pa., and returned to the shoet business—should be such as a constitution, on her voyage around the world—distance, 25,000 miles. Noticed then sailed in the U.S. ship Lexington, and returned to the shoet be

Law Intelligence.

Supreme Court of the United States, April 23.

No. 120. J. Campbell et al., plaintiff in error, vs. trustees of township in range 19. In error to the supreme court of Ohio. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said supreme court with costs. No. 125. The United States vs. Harrison & Duvall. Appeal from the district court of the United States for Louisians. Mr. Chief Justice Tancy delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the district court and remanding the cause with directions to the raid court to enter a decree in favor of the United States. Nos. 121 and 131. J. H. Howard et al., pinintiffs in error. vs. S. M. Ingersoll. The argument of these cases was commenced by Mr. Reverly, Johnson for the plaintiffs in error and continued by Mr. Coxe for the defendant in error. Adjourned until Monday 11 of circle A. 54.

Correcting Course, L. I - Trorring - Thursday, April 22, purse, \$59, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, wagon and driver to weigh three hundred pounds. There were five entries for this purse, three of which were drawn. Selim and Lady Bond started for the purse, and made a very interesting race. Lady Bond was the favorise at two to one throughout. She won handily, proving herself a mag of great speed and endurance. Selim was in better order than he was last scaron, and will, no doubt, give a good account of himself

scason, and will, no doubt, give a good account of himself during the spring and summer months. It is really astonishing to see so many good horses engaged, taking into consideration the backwardness of the season, and to find them in such exceilent condition. The race was as follows:— Lady Bond took the lead on the turn, and went to the quarter pole a length in front of Selim in forty-three seconds. On the backstretch, Selim challenged the mare, and yoked her at the half mile pole, in 1.26. Going on the lower turn, Selim was in front; but he soon afterwards broke up, and the mare took the lead, and after a well contested struggle up, the homestretch, won by a length, in 2.55.

Second Heat.—The horses were started nicely, but Selim broke up before he reached the drawgate, letting the mare go three or four lengths alread of him, and he never afterwards got near her. She went to she quarter pole in 40 seconds, passed the half in 1.21, and won the heat by forty paris, in 2.48.

Their Heat.—Both nags broke up in going round the turn. The mare recovered first, and ied to the quarter pole a couple of lengths in 40 seconds. On the back stretch she trotted every finely, and opened a wide gap between herself and Selim. She passed the half mile pole in 1.20, but broke up soon afterwards. Raymor, the driver of Selim; in bits haste to take the lead, urged his horse beyond his speed, and broke him before he overtook her. Lacy Bend, won the heat in gailant style by thirty yards or more in 2.43. The following is the summary:—

mary:-H. Woodruff entered spotted mare Lady Bend,...1 1 1

close up, with Green Blountain Maist at his wheel. They passed the quarter pole thus in forty seconds. On the back stretch, War Eagle and the sorred mare went up to Lady Brooks, and they were at the haif mile pole ail in a row, direce Mountain Maid's head a little in front, in 1:21. On the lower turn they began to separate. War Eagle failing in the rear, and evidently giving up the struggle for the heat. Not so, however, with Lady Brocks; she made a most gailant effort, but was beaten to the score a couple of lengths by Green Mountain Maid. Time 2:34.

Second Heat—Lady Brooks took the lead again at the start, and beat the other mare a length to the quarter pole, in thirty-nine seconds; War Eagle four or five lengths behind. On the backstretch the two mares fought every foot of the way, Green Blountain Maid griggly the complex of the control of the complex of the pole in 1:18 haff a length shead. War Eagle did not interfere with the others during the heat. He kept a respectable distance in the rear. The tace to the score was most exciting. Every art was used by Nosline and McLaughlin to increase the speed of their respective angs, and they came up the homestreich at a tremendous rate. Green Mountain Maid broke up at the drawgate, by which accident lady Brooks won the heat by a length of so, in 2:59.

Third Heat—I was evident that a flerce struggle would take place in this heat from the word. The mares dashed round the turn very rapidly, Lady Brooks war Eagle, as usual, four or five lengths behind. Going down the back strotch, Lady Brooks kept the lead, and passed the half mile pole about half a length infront in 1:20. On the lower turn, Green Mountain Maid Broke up, and fell off a few lengths; but as soon as she recovered, she made a most spirited brush, overtook Lady Brooks at the drawgate, and was beating her nicely, when Lady Brooks for crossing the track, and running against Green Mountain Maid. War Eagle of turning against Green Mountain Maid. War Eagle forty yards behind. Fourth Heat.—Green Mountain Maid h

afterneon at the Centreville Course, was post account of the weather, until Weinesday next.

Bowray Theatre—The general opinion of those who visited the Bowry theatre, doring the past week, is that the new and magnificent drama called the "Corsican Brothers" surpasses in excellence anything yet produced by Hamblin. The great proof of this fact can be had by a visit to the theatre, which is crowded to suffocation every night. Mr. E. Eddy, who represents the twin brothers. Fabien and Louis de Franchi, is every night received with the greatest enthusiasm. Measrs, Goodall and Stevens, and Mrs. Jordan, fill the other leading parts. The scenery is beautiful, particularly the chateau of Mmc. Savilla, the interior of the opera house, and the glade in the forest of Fontainbleau. The entertainments will commence with the comedy of the "Guardian Angel," in order that those who cannot come early may have a long and successful run.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Forrest, who has, for an un-

liavean opportunity of secing the entire piece. It will probably have a long and successful run.

Broadway Theatra.—Mr. Forrest, who has, for an unprecedented term in the history of the drama, been playing every night in succession, for sixty-six nights, is about closing his engagement at the Broadway theatre, as his arrangements in Philadelphia and Washington will prevent his stopping much longer. It was supposed by some, that he would complete one hundred nights, which would be a surprising record of any one man drawing crowded houses for such a period. This evening he is amounced to appear as Richelleu, Conway as Chevalier Mauprat. Fenno as Barradas, and Mad Ponisi as Julie de Mortimar. The entertainments will conclude with the farce of "My Young Wife and my Old Umbrella." Those who have crowded the Broadway, during his dramatic efforts, will no doubt give him, at the close, the same warm reception which he met with at the commencement. This, then, being positively his last week, he should be cheered on by his numerous friends and admirers.

Nimo's Garders,—This favorite and fashionable resort continues still to be crowded. The Rouseet family are great favorites, and deservedly so, as they are the most graceful and beautiful ballet dancers that have for years been in this city. They are succeeded on the following night by Madame Anna Thillon. Mr. Hudson, Mr. Leach, and a very good chorus company in light and smusing comic opera, so that Niblo, it will be perceived, gives entertainments of great variety. This evening, Caroline Rouseet appears in her famous representation of Catarina, aided by her sisters and father. This ballet concludes with a pas de dear, called "La Manola," which, in itself, is worth the price of admission. The commencing piece will be the popular one act piece, entitled "Perfection." As it is announced that to-morrow evening will be the last time that Madame Anna Thillon will appear in the Daugotter of the Regiment, "we presume the house will be crowded.

is announced that to-morrow evening will be the last time that Madams Anna Thilion will appear in the "Baughter of the Regiment," we presume the house will be crowded.

BURROW'S THEATRE.—This successful manager continues still in an uninterrupted career of success. The Chambers street Theatre is crawded nightly, nay, on many evenings numbers are obliged to return to their homes, not being able to procure peeping room. Many persons are asking why Burton does not enlarge his Theatre, but we suppose he has had sufficient knowledge of the world, to let very well alone—we know of no other cause. This evening he offers for the amosement of his numerous patrons a fine programme, the entertainments commencing with the celebrated comedy of the "Belle's Stratagem," Miss M. Taylor as Lettits Hardy, being her last apparance in that character, and her last performance but four previous to her retirement from the stage. Several of Burton's talented company in the other characters of the piece. The amusements close with the new farce of "Our Clerks."

NATIONAL THEATRS.—The new drama, called the "Blacksmith of Antwerp," which has been played every evening for the past evening. It seems likely—if full houses be a fair way of judging of the attractive features of a drama—to have a long and successful career. The acting is good, the scenery fine, the orchestral music excellent, and the visiters give evidence of their astisfaction throughout every scene. The drama called the "Idiot of the Shannon" will commence the entertainments. Blanchard will fill the leading character, and during the piece he will exercise the sur-prising sagacity of his dogs. Purdy, the proprietor of this theatre, is a very active and percevering man, and he has proof by extensive patronage that his managerial exertions are appreciated.

Lyckuy Theatras,—This establishment has not been as well supported as it deserves, as Miss Julia Bennett is an excellent actress, and a very agreeable vocalist. Probably the bad weather prevented many of her admirers from god

afterneon. This is a very attractive bill.

Bowers Cinces.—This will positively be the last night that Nathans & Co. 's popular equestrian troops can appear in New York. The programme provided is unusually attractive, and the receipts are for the benefit of the Athletae. Those who have not yet witnessed this talented company, should by all means, avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Commercial Operation and Christy's band of Minstrelance as in unlastracting crowded houses. The vocal and instrumental selection autopared for the right comprise

man as Macduff, Campbell as Banquo, and Rora as Long Macbeth.

The New Obleass Overa Though closed at the Aster Place Opera House on Saturday evening with a fine house, it being Mr. Sandford's benefit. They appear the evening at Newark and at begunding at Rahway, Tronton, Burlington, Philadelphia and Hallimore.

Grand Cambridgerary Fronton, Burlington, Philadelphia and Hallimore.

Grand Cambridgerary Fronton Hallimore.

Grand Cambridgerary Fronton, Priceds of Signer Cambridge and the distinguished artists at present is the city, have kindly volunteered their services. Among these are the names of Madame Bouchelle, Madame Aman Thilton, and Madame Liedenburg, with Signor A Patit, C. Viett, and Mrs. E. Loder. Dodworth's band will attend, and the muckal department will be directed by Signor Arditi.

Fronteson Whittney gave his last lecture yesterday evening, at Metropolitan Hall. He was honored by a highly respectable audience, who gave marked testimony of their pleasure by repeated cheers.

Police Intelligence.

Juvest of Fugitive Burglars.—The police of the Nish ward arrected, within the last few days, four fugitive burglars, named James Campbell, Richard Lee, Charles Bartlie and John Willams, all charged with being concerned in committing a burglary on a tailor's store, stealing that and an Warran steer. Intuition city, this state, stealing that are the warrant in the property of Richard Benton, a colored man. It seems, from the facts before the police, that on the 14th instant others Harifer and Blakelock, while on duty in Hudson street, arrested a supplicious looking mas calling himself James Campbell, having in his possession a bundle of new decling. The man was conveyed to the Ninth ward station house, and from thomse before Justice and the state of the 15th of the 15

endangering the lives and limbs of the citizens. Justice obsorn held him to bail in the sum of \$209, to answer the charge.

Hotel Thief.—Officer Bowyer on Saturday morning arrested a young man named George A. Willis, on a charge of stealing a cost and pantaloons from the Irving House. It seems that the officer was standing in front of the hotel in conversation with Mr. Fish, one of the boarders, when the accused passed out with a pair of pantaloons on his person which Mr. Fish remarked looked like a pair belonging to himself, stolen from his room the day before. This fact was enough for the officer, who arrested Willia, and conveyed him to the office of the Chief of Police, where, on examining the pants, the name of Mr. Fish was written on the lining. The coat he had on was claimed by Mr. Fernando Wood, and the hat by another gentleman, one of the boarders at the hotel. The rogue was committed to prison for trial.

Superior Court—Special Term.

Before Iton. Judge Campbell.

Aren. 24.—Hiram P. Hastings vs. Jane Nicholls, &c.—Judgment for the plaintiff up the denfurrer for \$076, with costs; but no exceetion must issue to enforce such judgment until the further order of the Court.

James Deran vs. James Dempsey, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff and order of reference to John L. Mason.

Augustus M. Clasen vs. John Rankin.—Complaint dismired with costs.

William Golden vs. John E. Becon.—New trial granted, with liberty to plaintiff to amend his complaint within twenty days, defendant at liberty to answer amended complaint.

Before Hon. Judge Sandford.

twenty days, defendant at liberty to answer amended compinint.

Before Hon. Judge Sandford.

Thomas Oris LeRoy. 4c., v. Thomas Gedwin.—Motion for injunction denied, without costs.

The Mechanics' Bonking Association vs. Charles Swift, Thomas Johnson. 4c.—Ordered that the defendants have the benefit of the order of 2d of March, on payment of costs then ordered and cost of metion, \$5, in each suit.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

T. F. Beale, vs. Catharius Hayes.—Demurrer to the complaint overruled, with costs, but the defendant has the usual liberty of withdrawing it within twenty days, and answering.

Present, Justices Sandford and Bosworth.

April. 24.—Respect to the Menory of the late Governor Young.—C. P. Kirkland. Ecq., stated to the Court that the Hon. John Young, a member of the bar, and formerly Governor of this State, departed this life yesterday, and moved that, as a mark of respect to his memory, this Court do new adjourn.

E. Sandford, Esq., seconded the motion of Mr. Kirkjand.

E. Sandfold, asq., seconded the worth and talents is and.

The Court, with some remarks on the worth and talents of the deceased, and the high standing to which he had been elevated by the people of this State, directed that an entay of the motion be made in the minutes, and that the Court do now adjourn.

GENRAL TRIM.

Before Chief Justice Oakley and Hon. Judges Sandford,
Duer. and Bosworth.

Arnu. 24 — John Whitaker. respondent. vs. Walter Migley,
spellant.—Order of arrest vacated, upon defendants, stipulating to bring no action.

Alexander G. Fraser vs. Juson G. Phelps.—Order appealed from reversed, without costs to either party and
order of reference modified so far as to require defendant
to furnish sworm copies of the balance sheets in question
without prejudice to future applications before referee
for further order or directions.

Frederick Tailis vs. William Willoughby.—Motion denied
without costs.

without costs.

John Horne vs. the Mayor, &c., of New York.—Judgment for the defendant.

John Horne and wife vs. the Mayor, &c., of New York.—

Judgment for the defendant.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

DECISIONS—By Justice Edwards.

April. 24 — Muzies R. Caseus. Geo. E. Pomercy.—Motion to amend bill of particulars, granted; the plaintiff to pay \$10 cost of the motion; and, if the defendant shall change his defence, the plaintiff must pay all costs which have occurred since the service of the bill of particulars.

ticulars.

Henry Relyca cs. Ann. C. Relyca—Divorce granted.

Devid L. Moore cs. Wm. C. Hall, and al.—Motion to relissue commission denied, with \$10 costs.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts cs. Edward Saul, and
others.—Order of reference, to Jno. L. Mason, Esq.

De Forrest Maurice cs. Patrick Braty.—Judgment set
aside on condition that defendant wair c all objections to
service of the summons, and put in his answer within
ten days after notice of the erdor to be entered herein.

Na val intelligence,
The U. S. frigate Congress, Com. J. McKeever, was at
Montevidee, Feb. 28. The bark Edward Koppisch, which
arrived at Salem, on Friday, brought letter bags from her
as well as from the Jamestown.